

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

OF

WAKE FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA:

The Central Business District and
The North Main Street District
and the Glen Royall Mill Village

Sponsored by the Town of Wake Forest and the
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources,
Division of Archives and History, Survey and
Planning Branch

in cooperation with

The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service,
Washington, D. C.

Survey Consultant: Melanie Murphy

1979

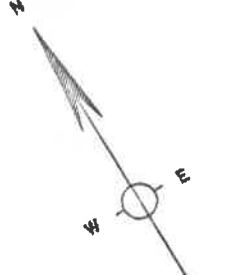
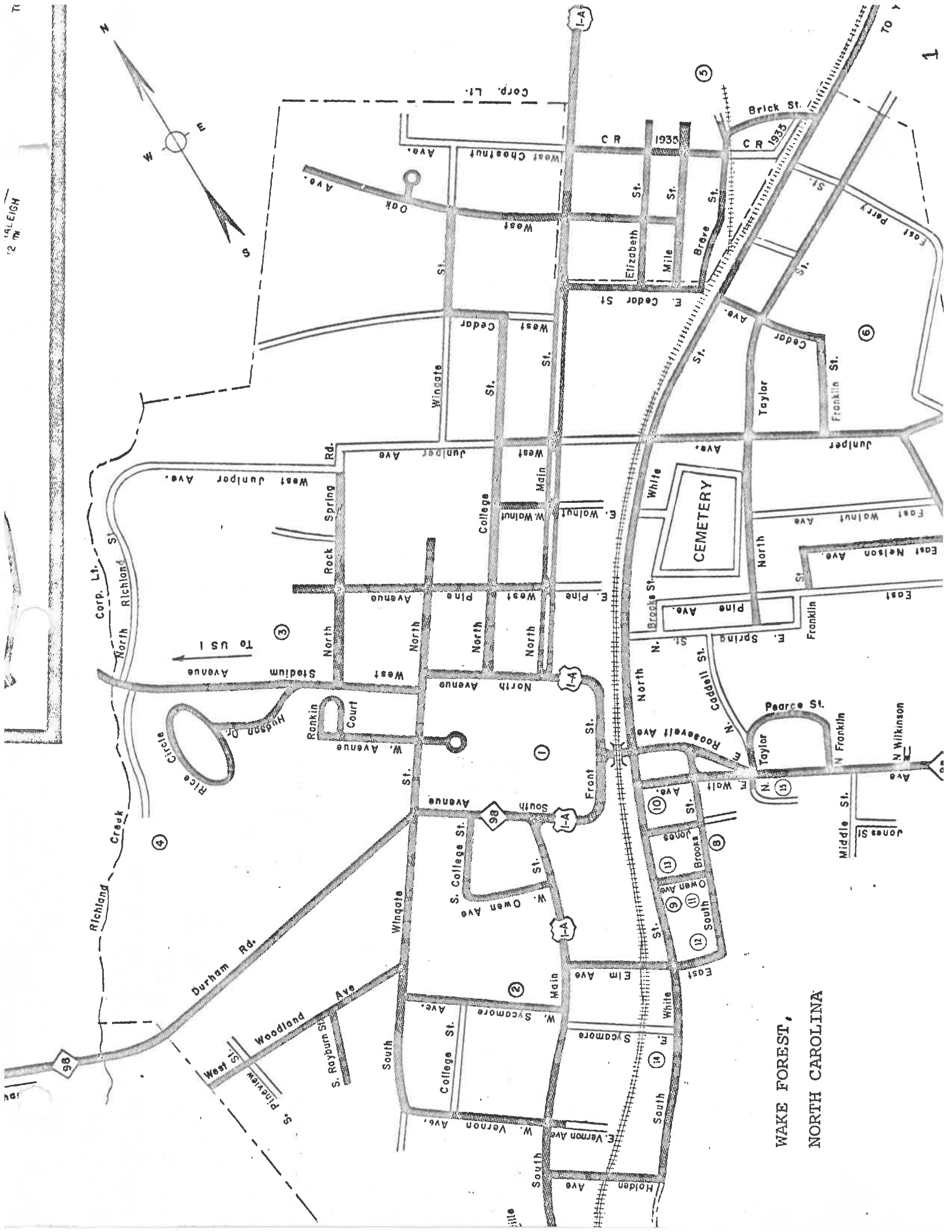
Introduction

This survey is a result of cooperation between local, state and federal governments, an indication of the growing interest in preservation planning. The Town of Wake Forest was one of approximately twenty communities to receive a matching grant from the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources in conjunction with the federal Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. This grant, matched by local funds, made the following survey and related preservation activities possible. The program is on-going so that, each year, more communities can take the opportunity to recognize, document and plan for their historic and architectural resources.

The methodology of survey work follows a basic pattern: a) research local history; b) pinpoint historic and architectural resources based on research, interviews with local residents, and observation of architecture; c) map the identified buildings; d) document them on standard inventory forms with verbal and sketch descriptions and photographs. This documentary material will remain on permanent file of the Archives and History Division of the Department of Cultural Resources in Raleigh. Copies of the survey will be placed in the Wake Forest Town Hall for governmental and public use.

The following summary is based on survey work conducted from July 1978 to April 1979. Further information on individual buildings can be obtained from the survey forms as mentioned above. An outcome of the

survey beyond documentation and increased public awareness, is that owners of properties identified as historically and architecturally significant worked in cooperation with the Town administration to investigate the benefits of Historic District and Historic Properties Ordinances. Proposals were brought before the Town Planning Board and the Town Council in February, and the North Main Street Area (section two of this inventory) was established as an Historic District in May 1979.



12 M. ALEIGH

WAKE FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA

The Development of Wake Forest, North Carolina

The Town of Wake Forest has always been associated with a school. The original 1830's campus has changed hands and names several times, but remains a geographic focus of the community that has grown around it. Development began in 1820 when Dr. Calvin Jones, M.D. from New England bought 615 acres in "Wake Forest Township" from Davis Battle. Dr. Jones proceeded to build a sturdy, two-story frame house in the center of what is now the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary campus. In 1823, in that new home, Jones and Samuel Alston opened the "Wake Forest Academy for Boys". This was expanded to include girls in 1828, and by 1831 was exclusively female. But in 1832 Dr. Jones wanted to move to Tennessee, and so offered his property for sale.

A Baptist minister, John Purefoy, learned of the property and convinced the North Carolina Baptist Convention to purchase the farm for \$2,000 on which to establish the school they had been planning. Named the "Manuel Labor Institute", it opened to boys in February, 1834 in the original Jones plantation home and outbuildings. There were seventy-two students by the end of the first year and plans were drawn by architect John Berry of Hillsborough to enlarge the facility. These plans called for three brick buildings - one classroom structure to replace the Calvin Jones house (which was re-located) and two homes for professors. The cornerstone of the classroom structure was laid in 1835 and the building was completed in 1837. The North Brick House and the South Brick House, as they came to be known, were probably completed at about that same time for Professors C.W. Skinner and Amos J. Battle. The classroom building burned in 1933 and the North Brick House was demolished in 1936, leaving the South Brick House as the only survivor of these first campus buildings.

The campus buildings for the Baptist school were among the few erected in the Wake Forest Township area by the late 1830's. But the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad followed shortly, acquiring the right of way from the school to place a track on their eastern boundary. This took place between 1837 and 1840. The depot was in Forestville, so the boys got off the train there and walked to the Institute. Better

transportation provided the school with its second population increase, causing the Institute to change its name in 1838 to "Wake Forest College", a liberal arts school.

With an increasing need for space and money, the college decided to divide the Calvin Jones plantation into lots and sell them for \$100 each. A special committee marked off eighty, one-acre lots west of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, making their first sale in 1839 and the second in 1845. The college grew more slowly during this time just before the Civil War. The people that did arrive were connected with the College in some way or built small stores or boarding houses (the College stopped feeding the boys in 1839). ~~War~~ caused the College to close in 1862, re-opening in 1866 at which time there were only fifteen buildings besides the Calvin Jones house and the three brick buildings by John Berry. J.S. Purefoy ran both a store and a hotel, accounting for two of the fifteen - the rest were faculty and student homes. The only other property in the immediate area that was also settled belonged to the Holding family and the Royall family on what is now South Main Street. The northern border of the town, as marked off by Wake Forest College, was Juniper Street until just after the Civil War when it was extended to about where Oak Avenue is today.

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad had long been a controversial subject in Wake Forest since the station was located in Forestville. The Railroad refused to finance a station in both towns, so Wake Forest worked to move the existing depot near the campus. This re-location finally took place in 1874 at which time there were still no buildings east of the railroad tracks. Much bad feeling was created between the Forestville townspeople and those of Wake Forest concerning the re-location.

The arrival of the railroad station marks the commercial development in Wake Forest. Between 1880 and 1905, several of the businesses operating in Wake Forest today were established: Powers and Holding Drugstore, c.1880; W.W. Holding Cotton Merchants, 1890; Dickson Brothers Dry Goods (B. & S.), c.1890; and Jones Hardware, 1905. The Bolus, Wilkinson, Keith and Joyner families established businesses between 1910 and 1920. This development caused the town to draft its first charter in 1909 and vote in a bond issue that funded the first

electric power plant.

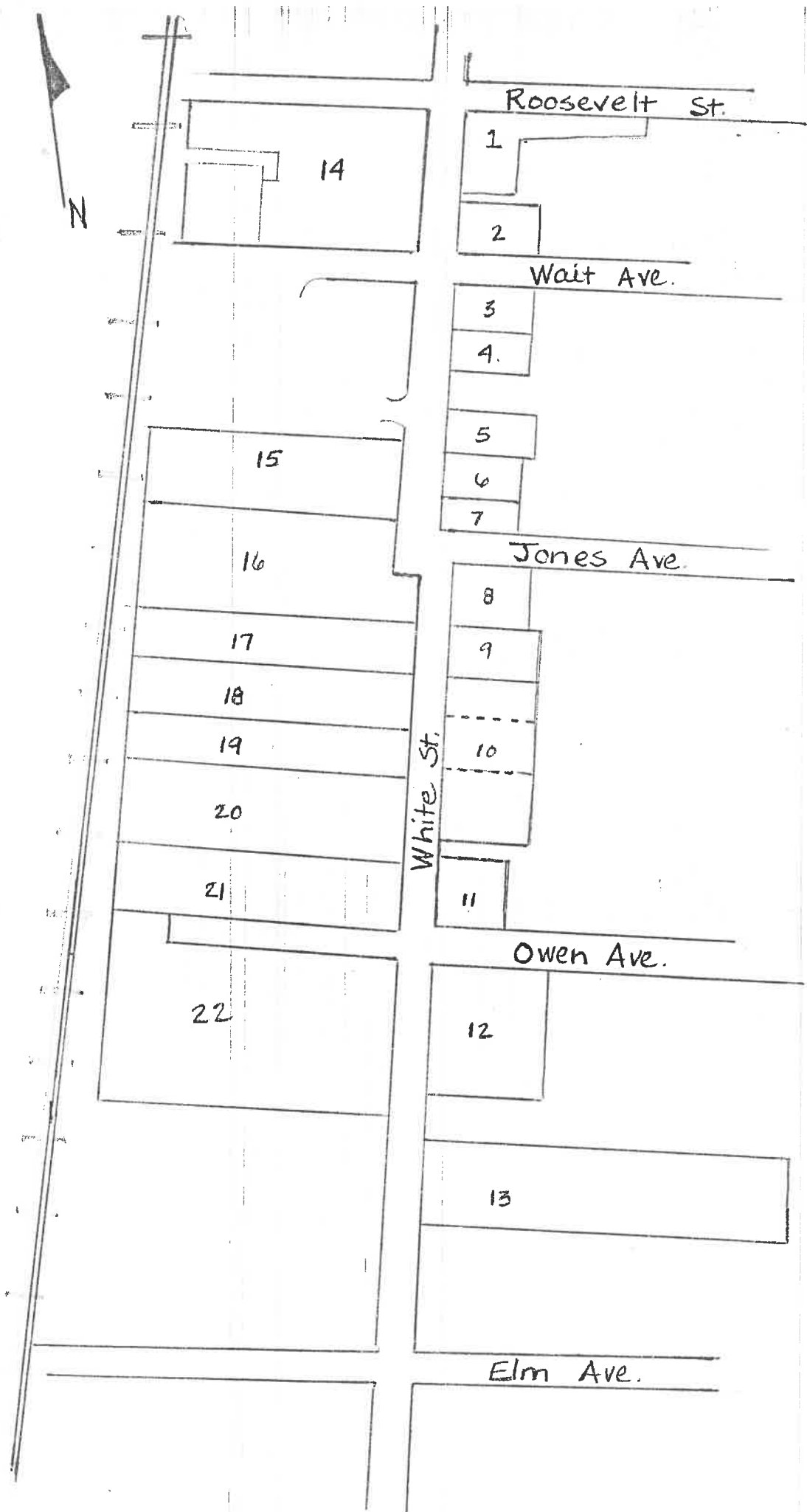
Another aspect of Wake Forest's growth at the turn of the century was the Glen Royall Cotton Mill, just north of the extended town line. W.C. Powell, R.E. Royall and T.E. Holding established the mill in 1900 to produce muslin sheeting. Enlarged in 1926 to produce cotton yarn, it changed ownership in 1933 and again in 1945, presently owned by Sellers Dyeing and Manufacturing Company of Saxapahaw, North Carolina. The mill buildings and adjoining workers housing had one of the earliest major impacts on Wake Forest not brought about by the school.

North Main Street, the old Faculty Avenue, was the main north-south thoroughfare from Raleigh to Norlina from the early 1920's until the 1950's when Highway 1 was built west of town. North Main Street was paved in the mid 1920's, and the Roosevelt Street underpass was constructed as a WPA project in 1936. But these improvements mark the end of a growth period rather than the beginning. Wake Forest suffered serious consequences when Wake Forest College moved to Winston-Salem in 1956, selling their campus to the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. Both economic and social patterns in the Town had to change. This reduction trend continued with the closing of the cotton mill in the early 1970's.

But the Town of Wake Forest now faces the rapid development extending from Raleigh and the new Falls of the Neuse Dam project. A new Town Hall, Wake Memorial Hospital, street improvements and increased demands for housing reflect the current development. Wake Forest will continue to enjoy the beauty and dignity of the centrally located campus which created the surrounding community, yet will now anticipate new roles and opportunitys presented by recent growth and attitude trends.

THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT:

(South White Street from Roosevelt Street
to Elm Street)



The east side of South White Street

1. 101, 103, 105, 107 S. White Street

Probably built in the late 1920's, this one-story brick building has a flat roof and is divided into four offices, three of which are currently occupied by Parrish Insurance Co., Awake Realty Co., and Town & Country Finance, Inc. It is known historically as the location of Wilkinson's Dry Cleaning Company and the "Dick Frye" Restaurant. The present owners are Dave and R. Milton Parrish and wives.

2. 109, 110, S. White Street and 209 Waite Avenue

Built c. 1905 by R. W. Wilkinson, Sr., this three-story brick building is one of Wake Forest's visual landmarks. Although altered on the south and west by a "ranch-style" porch addition, the fine brickwork of the corbeled cornice and segmental arched windows, and the granite sills on the south facade are still evident. Only the lower floors are presently occupied by Pope's Shoe Repair, NAPA Auto Parts Co., and the City Barber Shop, adding to the list of various uses the building has served such as: an ice cream parlor, doctors' offices, block ice storage, a movie theater and student lodging. The present owner is George Sharp of Cary, N. C.

3. 121 S. White Street

Edwards Pharmacy presently occupies this one-story brick building with its elaborate corbeled cornice. Previously occupied by Dr. John Hardwick's drugstore, it may have been built as early as 1900. The entrance was remodeled by the present owner, Galè Edwards, between 1968 and 1970.

4. 125 S. White Street

The Wake Forest Public Library was built in 1949 as the new home of the Central Carolina Bank. The two-story brick building has a dentiled, molded cornice and a broken pediment door lintel. The architect was George W. Hill of Durham, N. C.

5. 139-142 S. White Street

Constructed in 1894-95, according to its cornerstone, the "B & S" Department Store has occupied at least half of this building since 1932. Purefoy and Reid were the first to establish a business in the new building - a general merchandise store. The Dickson Brothers followed them in the same line, after which Mr. Sam Sidenberg, the present owner, opened his clothing store. The two-story brick building was extensively remodeled in 1949 with a concrete slab sheathing and plate glass display windows on the west facade.

6. 145, 147, 149 S. White Street

"Solid Sound" and Edward Paschal, Attorney presently occupy this one-story stone sheathed building owned by J. R. Holloway. Previously the home of a barber shop, this building was probably built around 1930 after a 1927 fire destroyed the wood frame structure originally on the lot.

7. 153 S. White Street

Built c. 1940 as "Ben's Clothing Store", this one-story brick with its corrugated aluminum awning stands on the site of the original wood-frame structure that burned in 1927 and the ESSO gas station that replaced it. A garden shop, a fabric remnant shop and a watch repair shop have also occupied this current home of the Family Barber, presently owned by Mr. Harvey Holding.

8. 203-207 S. White Street

Wake Forest's most decorative commercial building was probably constructed c. 1895 as the Bank of Wake. This example of Italianate Commercial Style of architecture has not been extensively altered, retaining the distinctive characteristics of an elaborate corbeled cornice and segmental arched windows and doors. It is the present home of the Wake Forest Chiropractic Centre and T. E. Holding & Co., Drugstore. The owner is Mr. T. E. Holding, III.

9. 213 S. White Street

This building may have been constructed about 1914 as the Wake Forest Post Office. Since then the simple, one-story brick has housed Frances' Grill, The Mack Dime Store, and T. E. Holding, Jr.'s basement poolroom. The building is presently owned by Mr. O. T. Sloan of Sanford, N. C., and occupied by "The Hutch" furniture store - Rick Timberlake and Bill Shearon, Jr., owners.

10. 215-221 S. White Street

This combination of three buildings was listed as early as 1915 as a "general store". It is the long-time home of "Pope's Inc.", continuing the general merchandise tradition. The central building is identical to "The Hutch", while their mutual neighbor is a two-story duplicate. The southern-most building retains its leaded prism glass transom over the marquee. Present owners of the three buildings are: Mr. & Mrs. Ben Aycock and Dr. & Mrs. Edgar Folk; Thomas Bolus; and the Pope family.

11. 231 S. White Street

The Fidelity Bank was constructed in 1971 by the Inland Construction Company of Raleigh, McKimmon & Rogers, Architects. It stands on the site of the Forest Theatre.

12. 301 S. White Street

The Wake Forest Post Office was built in 1940 as a WPA project under the direction of the federal architect, Louis A. Simon. This one-story Georgian Revival, with its cupola and round-arched doorway, stands on the site of the Mangum homeplace.

13. 300 S. White Street

"Del's Variety Store" has historically been a car dealership. Built in the early 1920's as the Harris Motor Co., it served as a Ford dealership for many years under various owners including Ralph Cruser and Carlton Chappell. The present owner is Greg Bujewski.

The west side of South White Street

14. 108-110 S. White Street

The three-story section of this cluster was built c. 1890 by Dr. John B. Powers. It was later Dr. John Hardwick's drugstore, and was adjacent to the woodframe "Wake Forest Hotel". The one to two-story brick building to the north and east was constructed c. 1945 and has always housed a variety of offices and businesses. The present owner is Mr. Greg Bujewski.

15. 150-154 S. White Street

This 1915 building originally housed the Citizens Bank and "Mary's Model Shop". The two-story brick business retains the original architectural integrity of segmental-arched windows and wood floor display windows. George Bolus moved his men's clothing store next to his wife, Mary's, after the Citizens Bank dissolved in the early 1930's. Thomas K. Bolus is the present owner.

16. 158 S. White Street

This building was also probably built in 1915 following the fire of 1914 that destroyed the wood-frame structure originally on the site. Historically known as Brewer's Feed and Seed Store with Keith's Grocery in the southern section, the building has also been occupied by the H. L. Miller Ford Agency. It is owned and presently managed as The Western Auto by Mr. & Mrs. Paul Brixhoff.

17. 208 S. White Street

"Mangum's Grocery" operated here from c. 1915 to the early 1930's. This two-story brick building has been only slightly altered with aluminum sheathing on the first story. The central doorway opens onto a stairway to the second floor. It is presently owned by Mr. Tom Arrington and occupied by Western Auto and the Wheeler-Dealer Discount Store.

18. 210 S. White Street

Built and continuously operated as "Jones Hardware" since 1915, this two-story brick building retains all of its interior and exterior architectural integrity with the exception of the plate glass display windows and doors. Note the interior pressed tin ceiling. The present owner is Robert Leland Jones.

19. 212 S. White Street

Probably built in the early 1900's, this building may have been designed for the first "Joyner's" run by Mr. Henry Ed Joyner, grandfather of the present owners and proprietors - William W. and Sidney R. Joyner. The one and one-half-story stucco building was altered in the 1930's for the Collegiate Theatre.

20. 218 S. White Street

This one and one-half-story brick building was constructed c. 1920 as the Chevrolet Garage, evident in the high ceiling and poured concrete floors. Smith Furniture has occupied it since 1952. The present owner is Will Lancaster of Louisburg.

21. 232 S. White Street

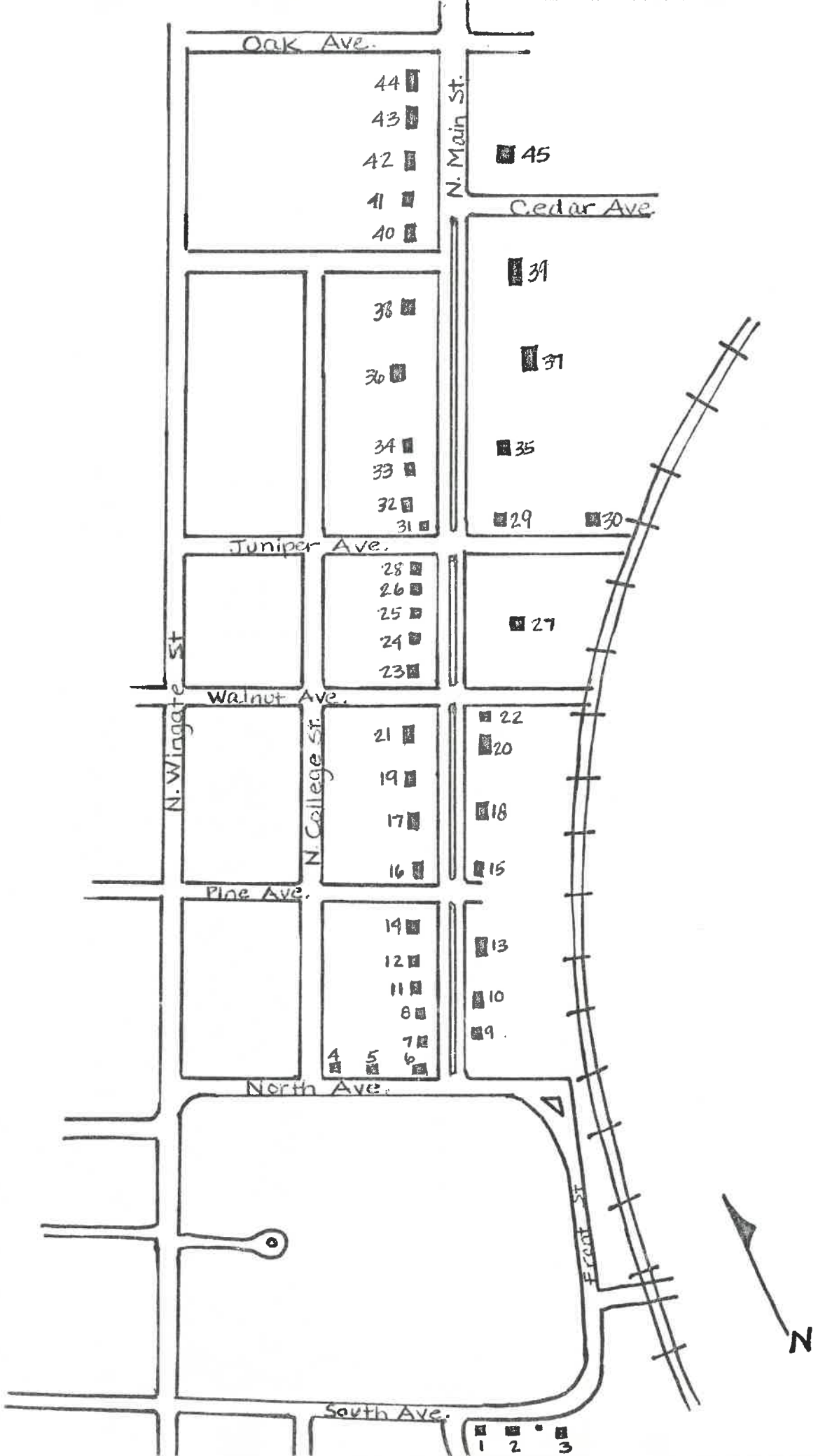
Constructed c. 1940 as a grocery store, this one-story brick building became Weston's Hardware c. 1955. The present owner is C. H. Weston.

22. 300 S. White Street

The section of this two-story brick building presently occupied by Minta Holding Folk's "Antiques" is probably the oldest part - dating to c. 1900. W. W. Holding Cotton Warehouse, on the southern side, was constructed c. 1920. Turf Realty was added in the 1940's by Mr. F. E. Osborne, Sr. Mr. W. W. Holding, III and Walter H. Holding are the present owners of the warehouse. Turf Realty of Wake County, Inc. owns the office portion; and Mrs. Leila H. Aycock and Mrs. Minta H. Folk own the rear antique store section.

THE NORTH MAIN STREET DISTRICT:

(East South Avenue, North Avenue, and
North Main Street from North Avenue
to Oak Avenue)



1. The South Brick House, 112 E. South Avenue

This is the only remaining structure of the three built by John Berry in 1837 for the newly formed Wake Forest College. The house was altered in the 1880's by the Gill family with a rear addition and a "gingerbread" front porch. The present owners, Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Folk, restored the original doric-columned porch in c. 1960 with materials from a demolished home in Raleigh that matched the early specifications by Berry. This home not only sets the standard for visual quality among the residences around the old college, its list of occupants represent the quality of the founders of Wake Forest and the generations of educators that have followed.

2. Holding/Aycock House, 122 East South Avenue

This delightful example of Queen Anne Style architecture was built c. 1900 by Thomas Elford Holding. It has stayed continuously in the Holding family, presently occupied by Ben and Leila Holding Aycock. The two-story wood-frame home has a wrap-around turned lath porch and decorative shingles in the porch gable over the front door.

3. The Purefoy/Swett House, 118 East South Avenue

Reverend John Purefoy was the leader of the North Carolina Baptist Convention who convinced that organization to purchase the Calvin Jones plantation for its Manual Labor Institute in 1832. Shortly after that, Rev. Purefoy built a four-room two-story home for himself on this site. The original house has been greatly altered, but can still be distinguished by some remaining interior building materials and the floorplan. The cottage west of the main house is believed to have been early servant's quarters, and later operated as a school. Mrs. Merle H. Swett is the present owner.

4. The Powers/Arrington House, 126 North Avenue

L. Bruce Powers, a local druggist, built this one and one-half-story wood-frame bungalow in 1910. It was the first house in Wake Forest with such modern conveniences as; windows with weights, plaster ceilings throughout and large, built-in closets. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Arrington, descendants of the Powers family, have owned the property since 1922.

5. The Powers/Dodd House, 112 North Avenue
&6.

The two buildings recorded here were built by Dr. John Benjamin Powers - the house in the 1870's and the commercial building in 1895. Dr. Powers built, and operated a drugstore in, the three-story commercial structure on W. Waite Avenue. He married Harriett Brewer, granddaughter of the first Wake Forest College president, Samuel Waite. The house is a well-preserved example of a vernacular Queen Anne Style with its L-shaped gable roof with returned cornice gable ends, its bay windows and turned-lath porch decoration. The corner

commercial building - a two-story brick - has been a dry goods store, a rooming house and presently a bookstore. It was enlarged at the time Miss Jo Williams ran a student boarding house there in the 1930's and 1940's. Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd is the present owner.

7. The Timberlake/Bobo House, 213 North Main Street

A Wake Forest College law professor and dean, Dr. Timberlake, constructed his home on this site in the 1870's and remodeled it in 1911. It was sold in 1958 to Dr. Llewelyn who lived there until 1964 when a disastrous fire destroyed the upper half of the building. Originally a two and one-half-story frame Victorian Style, it was changed to its present Bungalow appearance by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bobo, owners of the house since the fire.

8. The Mills/Erskine House, 221 North Main Street

John G. Mills, Jr. built this one and one-half-story frame cottage in the late 1930's. The house has been in that family since then and has undergone little change. Note the beaded clapboarding.

9. The Bobbitt/Gulas House, 222 North Main Street

This home is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. It is two stories tall, wood-frame, with a gable roof and a wrap-around turned lath porch. Only slightly altered since its probable construction in the 1880's, it retains decorative shingles in the gable roof ends and small, circular stained glass windows to light the interior stairwell. Used as a boarding house as well as a private home for many years by the Bobbitt family, it is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Gulas.

10. The Simmons/Johnson House,

Greatly altered from what is believed to be its original four room appearance, this two-story frame house was started in 1883 by William G. Simmons, but Mr. Simmons sold it in the same year to R. T. Allen beginning a pattern of short-term occupants in the house. Other residents have been J. M. Brewer, Alice P. Bowers, and Pauline B. Jones. The house also provided lodging for many Wake Forest College students. Wooden shake shingles are covered by the modern asphalt shingles on the northwest corner of the house. The present owners are Tapley and Jean Johnson.

11. The Brewer/Thornton House, 229 North Main Street

John Brewer built a log cabin on this lot in 1840. That log section is still there as part of the "English Basement" first story of what is now a three-story wood-frame Piedmont Cottage home. The building operated as a boarding house for many years under the Pickering family and later, Illa Sanders and her sister, Dovie Morgan. Many alterations were made

during that approximate 1915-1950's period. The only example of this particular style of southern architecture on the street, it is presently owned by Tom and Pam Thornton.

12. The Brewer/Goepper House, 233 North Main Street

John Brewer, Jr. built this house in 1910 for his second wife. It is a duplicate of a Newport, Rhode Island Georgian house admired by Mrs. Brewer who lived here until 1973. The outbuildings are original to the Brewer homestead next door. The present owners are Col. and Mrs. Edwin Goepper.

13. The Reid/Desrosiers House, 238 North Main Street

J. L. Reid is believed to have built this house c. 1915. He worked with the Seaboard Airline Railroad. Ronnie Mae Beddingfield established a nursing home here in 1955, greatly altering the house with flanking wings and interior changes. A fire destroyed the roof and second floor in the early 1970's. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Desrosiers, Jr. have added a new third floor since their acquisition of the house. Note the beveled glass sidelights and transom of the front door.

14. The Royall Cotton Mill/Vaughan House, 239 North Main Street

Probably built c. 1900, this house served as a Royall Cotton Mill executive's home for many years. It is often referred to as the Greason House due to that Mill family's occupancy. The two story wood-frame has a gable roof with corbeled chimneys and first story porches on the north and east facades decorated with turned lath columns and railings. Present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Vaughan.

15. The Fort/Medlin House, 302 North Main Street

It is believed that the Issac Fort family built this house in 1906 on land acquired from John Brewer, Sr. The Medlin family enlarged it considerably in 1934 and changed the appearance of the wrap-around porch from turned lath Victorian columns to a Bungalow style. The older, west portion of the house retains beaded board ceilings and heart pine floors. Minnie L. Medlin of Durham, North Carolina is the present owner.

16. The Gorrell/Hall House, 305 North Main Street

Joseph Hendren Gorrell and his wife Fannie Taylor built this two story frame home between 1905 and 1910 on land given by his father-in-law, Charles Taylor. The home has had a few alterations during the occupancy of successive owners - a rear kitchen added c. 1940 and porch wings enclosed c. 1970, so that the basic Queen Anne structure is still quite evident in the enclosed pediment gables with fanlight attic windows and the turned lath columns on the front porch. Dr. Gorrell was a professor of languages at Wake Forest College whose daughter married A. C. Hall, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall, Jr. are the present owners.

17. The Wait /Taylor/Smith House, 315 North Main Street

Samuel Wait was the first president of Wake Forest College. After his retirement from the school, c. 1843, he constructed the northeast corner of this house. A later president of the College, Dr. Charles Taylor, bought the property in the 1870's and enlarged the house on the west and south. It is due to these additions that the original portion of the house, with its tall vertical lines and Palladian attic window are off-center. Note the window spacing. Dr. Taylor parceled off his large lot, moving a wing of his own house to the corner of North College and West Pine Streets and letting two of his six daughters build their homes on sub-lots. The family home was left to another daughter, Mary, from whose estate the present owners, Frank and Carol Smith, acquired the house. This two and one-half story frame home was originally built in a Federal style of architecture as denoted by the Palladian attic window. The Taylor family updated it to a Victorian mode by adding turned lath porch columns and a bay window on the south facade that gave light to a tiny conservatory. The house is partially obscured by the large magnolia trees that flank the front sidewalk.

18. The Vann/Patterson House, 316 North Main Street

This one and one-half story cottage was probably built in the 1880's by an unknown family. The earliest known owners were a Mr. and Mrs. Vann who "enlarged the house to run a boarding home". The house passed to Dr. Walter Sikes c. 1900. Dr. Sikes taught in the WFC History Department and later became a president of Clemson University. Dr. James L. Lake, a WFC Physics professor, bought the house in 1914, living there until J. Waite Brewer, Jr. acquired it in 1954. The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Grady Patterson. Mrs. Patterson is the daughter of the former owner, Dr. Lake. The house has been altered and enlarged by each of these various owners yet the Cottage style with a wrap-around porch and cross gable roof remains intact.

19. The Brewer/Arthur House, 327 North Main Street

Dr. Charles Brewer built this delightful example of Queen Anne architecture in 1892. Dr. Brewer was a Wake Forest College chemistry professor and later a president of Meridith College. Another Chemistry professor, Dr. Nowell, owned the property from 1946 to c. 1956 when the WFC president, Thurman Kitchen, bought it. John Steely owned the house from 1958 to 1977 when the present owners, Louis and Julie Arthur, acquired it. The two-story wood frame home has a three-story turret on the northeast corner and a wrap-around front porch. The roofline gables are filled with decorative shingles in accord with the turned lath porch columns. Framed by large trees, the house shows few alterations since its construction.

20. The Lanneau/DeNijs House, 328 North Main Street

The Queen Anne style of architecture is again evident in this two and one-half-story wood-frame house believed to have been built in the 1860's by a Mr. Hicks and daughters as a boarding house. Oral tradition maintains that the home was used as an infirmary during the Civil War. The most notable exterior features of the house are its Palladian window with geometric tracery in the west gable which is also decorated with "fancy cut" shingles. The windows and doors are outlined with an inset and corner block molding. Later occupants were the Lanneau family, the Baptist Church Parsonage, the Alpha Kappa Theta fraternity of Wake Forest College and Charles Cowherd. The present owners are Johan and Maria DeNijs.

21 The Royall/Braswell House, 339 North Main Street

Robert Royall built this two-story wood-frame home c. 1900. The gable roof is covered with slate in alternating bands of rectangular and fishscale tiles. Other notable features are the first story wrap-around porch and bay window with turned lath decoration. The front entrance has carved, double wooden doors with etched glass lights. Mr. Royall lived in this house until his death, shortly after which the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. George Braswell, acquired it.

22. The Powell/Gulley House, 340 North Main Street

This two-story frame house has been a doctor's office for many years. It is one of the few income-producing properties on North Main Street and is presently owned by Mrs. George C. Mackie, Sr. Built by W. R. Powell around the turn of the century, it was next owned by Dr. Needham Y. Gulley, Dean of the Wake Forest College Law School. Dr. George C. Mackie, Sr. acquired it in 1934 as his medical office. Dr. James Moseley now practices here. The house has been enlarged and altered, yet maintains the basic Queen Anne lines and decoration of its earlier construction.

23. The Royall/Lake House, 403 North Main Street

Oral tradition maintains that this Gothic Revival Cottage was built outside of Wake Forest and later moved to this site on North Main Street c. 1890. Mr. Robert Royall, first president of Glen Royale Cotton Mill, is credited as an early occupant. It is certain, however, that Dr. Charles Taylor's mother-in-law, Mrs. Lankford, lived in the house c. 1900; Mr. Jessie Reid c. 1917; J. A. McMillan - 1922 and Dr. C. C. Carpenter - 1930 prior to Dr. I. Beverly Lake's present ownership. Characteristic Gothic Revival features of the house are the steep gables on all facades, the triple windows above the front door, the board and batten siding on the south porch and the pointed arches in the corner pilasters.

24. The Brewer/Holiday/Cooper House, 409 North Main Street

John Brewer is believed to have built a small, two-story frame house on this site c. 1900. Mr. C. Y. Holding owned it in 1919 when Mr. and Mrs. Waite Brewer, Sr. lived there, shortly before the ownership of W. D. Holiday. Mr. Holiday, the Superintendent of Grounds at Wake Forest College, completely altered the house, modernizing and enlarging it to its present Bungalow appearance. Note the characteristic dormer windows on the gable roof, the square wooden columns on brick pedestals supporting the front porch, and the vertically paned windows. The property has changed hands several times since the Holiday family sold it in the 1960's. Carolyn L. Cooper is the present owner.

25. The Dickson/Becton /Sutton House, 413 North Main Street

This two and one-half story frame house was probably built c. 1907 by the Dickson family that had a dry goods store in downtown Wake Forest. Emily T. Becton bought it in 1941, converting the house into several apartments which she rented for many years. The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Franklin J. Sutton. The house is a good example of American architecture as it moved from the Victorian era into the early 1900's. Queen Anne details, such as the bay window on the north facade and the wrap-around front porch, mix with the more modern Classical Revival characteristics such as larger proportions, simple round porch columns and one-pane double-hung sash windows.

26. The Brewer/Jackson House, 421 North Main Street

A builder named Davis was responsible for several North Main Street homes, this being one of them. Believed to have been built for S. W. Brewer, Sr. c. 1900 the house was later owned by Dr. J. L. Lynch, a professor of religion at Wake Forest College. The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jackson. The two-story wood-frame home has undergone little alteration since its construction. A cross gable roof with decorative shingles in the gable ends; a projecting gable on the porch roof, and turned lath porch columns are all characteristics of a simplified Queen Ann Style of architecture. Beaded board ceilings and heart pine floors also indicate its early construction.

27. The Calvin Jones Plantation House, North Main Street
Built c. 1820 by Dr. Calvin Jones from New England, this house was originally located on what is now the South-eastern Baptist Theological Seminary Campus. It has been moved three times to finally be placed on this site, the former athletic field of Wake Forest College. The double portico, two-story frame has a gable roof and two exterior end chimneys. The house is presently being restored with furnishings of its construction period.

28. The Cullom/Mulvihill House, 427 North Main Street

The earliest recorded resident of this two-story frame house, probably built in the late 1800's, was Dr. W.R. Cullom, a professor of Religion at Wake Forest College. The Cullom heirs maintained the house until the early 1960's, since which time it has changed hands frequently. A fire in 1970 destroyed the original gable roof of the house and some elements of the second floor. The J. Fountain family repaired the house with the flat roof in existence today, but an early photograph remains showing the original construction. Notable Victorian features are the bracketed bay window on the east facade and the intricate turned lath decoration on the screen doors and side porch. The present owners are Nathan and Cheryl Mulvihill.

29. The Royall/Holding House, 107 E. Juniper Avenue

Dr. William Royall built this house in 1875. A Greek professor at Wake Forest College and a member of one of the families that started the Glen Royall Cotton Mill, Dr. Royall lived here until his death in the late 1920's, shortly after which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Holding, Jr. acquired it. The Holding family modernized and altered the house considerably. It is presently an example of the Greek Revival style of architecture with a two-story pedimented portico and a trabeated doorway with transom and sidelights.

30. The Carlyle/Mackie House, 133 E. Juniper Avenue

Dr. J.B. Carlyle, a professor of Latin at Wake Forest College, probably built this house around the turn of the century. An excellent example of Queen Anne architecture, it features bay windows and turned lath decoration. The two-story frame house is owned by George and Martha Mackie.

31. The Medlin/Shearon House and Store, 501 and 507 North Main Street
&32.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Jack Medlin probably built their home and small commercial building c. 1905. The house is a two-story wood-frame with a wrap-around porch that shows alterations from its original appearance. The one story brick building on the southeast corner of the lot was first operated as a type of general store and gas station. North Main Street was a major north-south highway until it was replaced by Highway 1 in the early 1950's, providing a good market for Mr. Medlin's gas station. The building is now rented as a single family residence by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. William Shearon, Jr.

33. The Barnes House, 519 North Main Street

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Barnes, Jr. built this one-story frame house in 1953 on land acquired from the Poteat estate, originally the I.T. Holding farm. This modern home and its northern neighbor represent the most recent construction on North Main Street.

34. The Parker House, 527 North Main Street

Built by Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Parker in 1951, this one and one-half story brick Saltbox Cottage is another of the recent infill constructions on North Main Street. As the large lots were broken down, houses were built on corners, such as the Gorrell/Hall House, and between older homes, as in this case.

35. The Mackie House, 528 North Main Street

Built in 1934 by Dr. and Mrs. George C. Mackie, Sr., the architect for the house was William Dietrich of Raleigh and the contractor was George W. Kane of Durham. The Mackie family has occupied the house since its construction. Designed after the Federal style of architecture, the two-story, gable roof brick house has a Palladian window above the front door. The house follows the deep setback line it its northern neighbors built some years earlier. Note the continuous boxwood hedge that lines the driveway.

36. The Poteat/Jacob House, 545 North Main Street

Hubert Poteat, son of the Wake Forest College President, William Poteat, was a reknowned musician and Latin scholar. In 1925 he hired a contractor from Marion, North Carolina - Mr. Morgan - to build this excellent example of Georgian Revival architecture. The Poteats lived in the house from the time it was completed in 1928 until about 1960, after which it belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Leege, who in turn sold it to the present owners, Tom and Joyce Jacob. The two-story woodframe structure has a hipped roof and novelty siding. The pedimented pavilion entrance with its round-arched second floor window over the trabeated doorway with Ionic pilasters is a Georgian characteristic.

37. The Powell/Ford House, 546 North Main Street

William Royall Powell, son of W.C.Powell with the Glen Royall Cotton Mill, built this home in 1912, the southernmost of the three large Classical Revival homes that complete the eastern boundary of the North Main Street district. These homes are a visual statement of the impact the cotton mill made on Wake Forest. Until now, the homes on North Main Street were constructed for people associated with Wake Forest College or the commercial cistrict that grew to satisfy the college community. But Glen Royall clearly affected Wake Forest's economy, society and size, evident in these gracious homes and the adjacent mill village. The most notable feature of this house is its two-story portico with fluted Ionic columns on the west facade. W.R. Powell, Jr. owned the Property after his father, later selling it to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ford.

38. The Holding/Harris House, 555 North Main Street

Mr. I.T."Pompey" Holding originally owned a large farm north of what was considered "Faculty Avenue" which ran from about Juniper Avenue south. Oral tradition maintains that Mr. Holding built a frame farmhouse on this site in the mid-1800's. At some time circa 1900 the farmhouse was either demolished and a new house built, or was extensively remodeled to its present two-story, frame, gable roof appearnace. Other owners prior to the present occupant, Mrs. Jane Harris, were Malcolm Holding and Hubert Poteat.

39. The Powell/Box House, 564 North Main Street

W.C. Powell, one of the three men who formed the Glen Royall Cotton Mill, built this home between 1895 and 1900 as a summer place. The house is adjacent to the Mill on the northeast; a two-story frame with a steep hipped roof and corbeled chimneys, a pedimented pavilion marking the front entrance, and a wrap-around porch. Mrs. Frank Powers and B.F. Board were former owners prior to Mr. and Mrs. Luda Box.

40. The Patterson/Eppes House, 605 North Main Street

Mr. and Mrs. Grady S. Patterson built this excellent example of the Bungalow style of architecture in 1927. A rear addition is the only alteration to this one and one-half story frame house that features the characteristic gable roof, deep bracketed eaves, a shed roof porch supported by wooden columns on brick pedestals, and vertically paned windows. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eppes, the present owners, acquired the property from the Pattersons in the 1950's.

41. The Holding House, 613 North Main Street

Mr. Herbert S. Holding is believed to have built this two-story frame house c. 1910. The hipped roof has two corbeled chimneys and a pedimented dormer window. The simple lines are continued in the wrap-around, shed roof porch on the east and south facades. Mr. Clarence H. Holden of Richmond, Virginia is the present owner.

42. The Wall/Holden House, 623 North Main Street

Mr. George Wall built this two-story frame house c.1908 . The cross-gable roof has elaborately corbeled chimneys, almost hidden by the large conifer trees in the front yard. The one-story, shed roof porch on the east facade has turned lath columns and a low pediment gable marking the front door. John M. Holden, a descendent of George Wall, is the present owner. Note the well-planned flower garden in the north yard area.

43. The Davis House, 637 North Main Street

Andrew Davis hired two local carpenters, Tom Hicks and Patrick Alford to help him build this house around 1903. Hicks and Alford are also believed to have contributed to the houses on either side of this property. Andrew Davis had been a mayor of Wake Forest and owned land on the outskirts of town. The house, like so many others on North Main Street, is a good example of Queen Anne architecture. Note the double-story bay window capped by a returned cornice gable roof, and the wrap-around porch with delicate turned lath spindles. The house has been continuously occupied by the Davis family.

44. The Davis/Holden House, 647 North Main Street

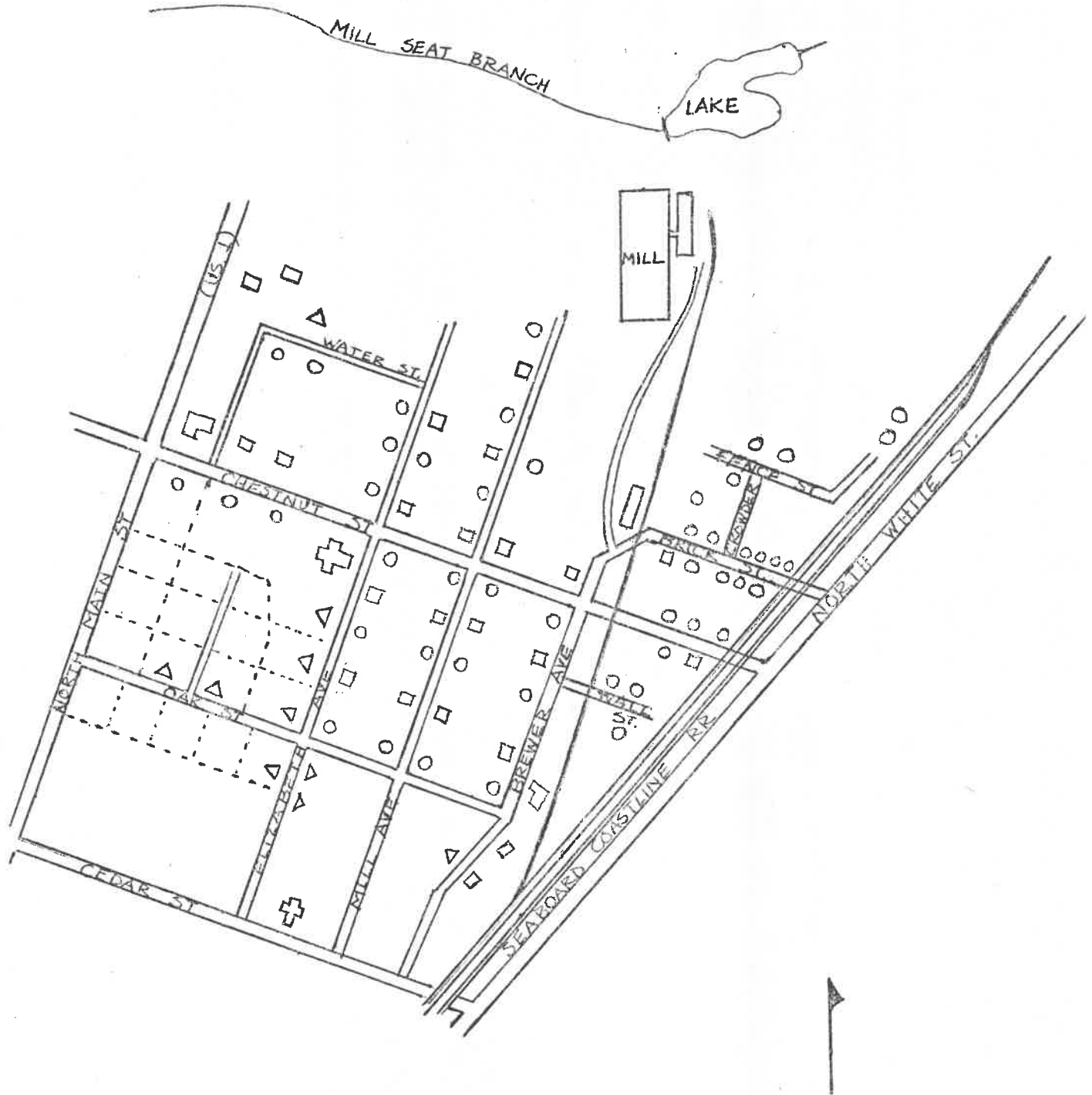
The original structure built by George Davis c.1905 has been extensively altered to its present one and one-half story hipped and gable roof, frame appearance. Builders Tom Hicks and Pat Alford probably helped Mr. Davis as they had his son, Andrew, next door. Dr. James L. Lake was an early resident prior to Emma W. Gill and her son, Harrison, an architect. Mrs. Gill and Harrison are responsible for most of the revisions to the house, adding four rooms, removing the porches, etc.. The present owner, John M. Holden, acquired the house from the Gills.

45. The Powell/Costa House, East Cedar Avenue (614 N. Main)

Robert Powell, a son of W.C. Powell of the Glen Royall Cotton Mill, built this home circa 1915. Unfortunately, his health was bad and he died shortly after the house was built, at which time the house sold to R. Bruce White, a Professor of Law at Wake Forest College. Professor White lived here until his death in the 1940's. Clellie Rogers then acquired the property as a resthome and made many alterations to the house. A typical Classical Revival Style of the early 1900's, the house has a hipped roof with a gabled wing and a wrap-around verandah supported by round, Doric capital columns. Clellie Rogers Costa is still the owner of this beautifully wooded corner lot and the now vacant house.

THE GLEN ROYALL MILL AND VILLAGE:

(North Main Street east to North White
Street, north of East Cedar Avenue)



The Glen Royall Cotton Mill and Village

Of the 1.344 acres in the Town of Wake Forest, approximately fifty are composed of the Glen Royall Cotton Mill and Village defined by North Main Street, North White Street and East Cedar Avenue. There are about ninety buildings in this development which can be categorized as follows:

- 1.) the cross-gable roof construction - residential
- 2.) the "L"-plan gable roof construction - Foreman residential
- 3.) the double length hipped roof construction - Foreman residential
- 4.) the "shotgun"gable roof construction - residential/school
- 5.) church
- 6.) the hipped roof construction - residential

The cross-gable and hipped roof construction residences form the basic pattern of building types in the Mill Village, alternating every other one on the street, so that matching styles face each other.

The house lots are usually square - averaging 50'x50'- with scattered concentrations of trees ranging around the village (some areas have an abundance of trees, other streets have none). The spire of the Glen Royall Baptist Church gives the Village its visual focal point as well as providing activities that continue the close-knit traditions among the Mill workers. The Mill itself is in the center of the northern boundary of the Village, backing on Mill Seat Branch.

The Cotton Mill closed in the early 1970's, but the actual mill buildings have continued in at least partial use, and the Village housing is still fully occupied. Adaptive re-use schemes for the brick mill with its adjoining frame warehouses are under consideration. The entire area is included in the 1979-80 Community Development Block Grant Program administered by the Town.

The building type categories described above can be recognized in the following representative examples:

- 1.) 25 Mill Street - cross-gable roof
- 2.) 49 Brewer Street - "L"-plan gable roof
- 3.) 58 Fence Street - double length hipped roof
- 4.) 7 and 7½ Chestnut Street - residential/school gable roof
- 5.) 12 Elizabeth Street and 111 E. Cedar Avenue - churches
- 6.) 73 Brick Street - hipped roof

R.E.Royall, W.C.Powell and T.E.Holding met on October 10, 1899 to found the Glen Royall Cotton Mill to produce muslin sheeting. The mill building which they constructed has been enlarged and altered, but the original, three-story brick structure is still plainly visible. The mill changed from muslin sheeting to cotton yarn at about the time the first addition was made on the west and north facades in 1926. Mr. Willie Smith was manager of the mill at this time. The mill changed hands in 1933 and again in 1945 , going to B. Everett Jordan. Woodframe warehouses were added to the mill complex on the east, across the Seaboard Coastline Railroad spur. Jordan's companies eventually changed its name to Sellers Dyeing and Manufacturing Company and owns the property today.

The mill workers housing probably grew around the mill in exactly the same order as it is presently between 1905 and 1920. Other modern homes have been constructed on the outskirts of the original residential settlement, but it has not grown to any extent beyond the early boundaries. The close-knit community shopped at Cole's grocery on North White Street, attended the Glen Royall Baptist Church and worked in the mill, striking in 1951 for better wages and working conditions which were granted. The homes were more than likely built by the mill and rented to workers until about the time Jordan acquired the company, at which time workers were able to buy the houses and maintain them privately. Very few exhibit any considerable alteration from their original appearances, possibly due to the fact that the majority of the houses are still lived in by retired mill workers.

The Glen Royall Mill Village, although no longer operating a mill, continues to play a substantial role in the built, economic , social and geographic environment of Wake Forest. Given the recent interest in the mill complex, the possibility that that role may again be one of greater strength and leadership is probable.

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* Many personal interviews have been conducted during the course of this survey and are noted on the individual inventory forms. The local residents mentioned below were of particular help in providing general historical information: Tom M. Arrington
Edgar E. Folk
Harvey Jones
R. Leland Jones
I. Beverly Lake
W. Roy Powell, Jr.